Department of the Army                                    *FORSCOM Regulation 11-30
Headquarters, United States Army Forces Command
Fort McPherson, GA 30330-1062
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Army Programs
THE ARMY WARTRACE PROGRAM: PROGRAM GUIDANCE

**History.** This is a revision a FORSCOM Regulation 11-30, dated 1 August 1995. There were numerous references in the regulation, which are now obsolete, and areas, which require better verbiage in order to clarify and strengthen the program.

**Summary.** This regulation provides guidance and directives for U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) implementation, operation and maintenance of the Army WARTRACE Program, and guidance for obtaining Global Command and Control System (GCCS) data; it implements AR-11-30, The Army WARTRACE Program.

**Applicability.** This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard (ARNG), and the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR). It applies to commanders and WARTRACE managers at all levels.

**Internal control systems.** This regulation is subject to the requirements of AR 11-2. A checklist for conducting internal control reviews is contained in DA Circular 11-87-2.

**Changes.** Changes to this regulation are not official unless they are authenticated by the Deputy Chief of Staff for Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (DCSC4), FORSCOM.

**Suggested improvements.** The proponent agency for this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations (DCSOPS) FORSCOM. Users of this regulation are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations (AFOP-PL), FORSCOM, 1777 Hardee Avenue, SW., Fort McPherson, Georgia 30330-1062.

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**Impact on New Manning System statement.** This regulation does not contain information that affects the New Manning System.

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**Chapter 1**
**Introduction**

**1-1. Purpose**
This regulation outlines policies and procedures for the execution of the Army WARTRACE Program in support of Army Regulation 11-30, Army WARTRACE Program. Its purpose is for use by program managers throughout the Active Component (AC), Army National Guard (ARNG), and the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR). It provides program background; explains procedures for access to and use of the FORSCOM WARTRACE Global Command and Control System (GCCS) database; describes procedures for recommending WARTRACE changes and updates; describes the responsibilities of wartime and peacetime commanders; explains how to determine WARTRACE mission priority for units with multiple alignments; provides guidance on security classification of alignment information; and general guidance for program funding.

**1-2. References**
    a. Required publications.

| | |
|---|---|
| AR 11-30 | Army WARTRACE Program |
| AMOPES | Army Mobilization and Operations Planning and Execution System |
| Annex A | Strategic Capabilities of Army Forces |
| AR 350-9 | Overseas Deployment Training |
| FM 25-100 | Training the Force |

    b. Related publications.

| | |
|---|---|
| AR 380-90 | Troop List, Manpower and Force Structure Security Classification Guidance |
| FORSCOM REG 11-1 | FORSCOM Programming and Budget Guide |
| FORSCOM 500-3 Series | FORSCOM Mobilization and Deployment Planning System (FORMDEPS) |

**1-3. Explanation of abbreviations, acronyms, and definitions of terms**
Abbreviations, acronyms, and definitions of terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary of terms.

**1-4. Background and general information**
    a. Background.
    (1) The term "WARTRACE" is not an acronym, but represents the culmination of several evolutionary programs to organize the total Army into groupings to support the war fighting commands. The Army WARTRACE Program is the deliberate alignment of Army forces (active Army, ARNG, and USAR) under specified wartime commanders in order to conduct wartime planning in support of U.S. national military strategic strategy.
    (2) The Joint Staff via the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) articulates these goals to the various theater Commanders in Chief (CINCs). The JSCP is a TOP SECRET document that establishes the deliberate planning process and apportions specific types of combat forces to each theater and tasks the CINCs to develop specific concept plans and operations plans for their areas of responsibility. Major wartime scenarios addressed under WARTRACE are the Pacific (Korea), Southwest Asia, and Europe. The CONUS Training and Sustaining Base is also documented under the WARTRACE program.
    (3) Per HQDA Regulation 11-30, FORSCOM has coordinating authority for overall implementation for the Army WARTRACE program.
    b. General Information.
    (1) As part of the deliberate planning process, the theater commanders develop their concept plans and operations plans based on the missions assigned them in the JSCP. Each service component (Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marines) commander develops his portion of the theater plan. Based on the mission and combat units allocated to the specific theaters, the Army component commanders develop their anticipated scheme of maneuver and identify the type and number of support units required to support the maneuver forces. These requirements are documented on a draft Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) that shows all combat, combat support, and combat service support requirements.
    (2) The Army component commander for each theater submits their draft TPFDD to FORSCOM for validation of requirements and sourcing of units. FORSCOM sources each TPFDD. Where feasible, units are sourced based upon peacetime command channels and geographic proximity; however, this is not a primary consideration. After sourcing is completed, the theater planners meet with Transportation Command (TRANSCOM) to establish the flow of all forces (Army, Navy, etc) into theater. This meeting determines the Latest Arrival Dates (LAD) of units into theater. Once the sourcing process is complete FORSCOM develops WARTRACE alignments that are made available to the field through the Global Command and Control System (GCCS).

(3)  The objective of the Army WARTRACE Program is to align Active Component (AC) and Reserve Component (RC) units into cohesive wartime organizational groupings to support wartime contingency planning. The WARTRACE Program establishes an organizational structure that provides units a battle focus whereby they can improve planning for mobilization, deployment, and wartime mission accomplishment.  The WARTRACE Program is the basis for unit commanders and their staffs to enter into cohesive Planning Associations (PLASSNs) with designated wartime commanders.  The WARTRACE program improves overall unit readiness at all echelons by focusing peacetime training and planning toward anticipated wartime missions as identified by the wartime chain of command.

(4)  To enforce these initiatives, both the peacetime and wartime chains of command must ensure that the efforts of subordinate units are focused on becoming tactically and technically proficient in achieving their wartime missions.  The primary objective is to plan and train in peacetime to fight and win the next war.

(5)  Most units will have multiple WARTRACE alignments.  Commanders will plan and train for their priority WARTRACE mission first.  When the unit is proficient in its priority mission, then it may devote time to a secondary mission.  The priority mission for each aligned unit is identified in the WARTRACE Missions Priority Report (MPR) on the GCCS system.

(6)  Each WARTRACE higher headquarters will provide mission guidance to its subordinate aligned units regardless of priority alignment.  This means that a battalion headquarters wartime aligned to Europe and Southwest Asia (SWA) will provide mission guidance to both its European and SWA aligned units.  This ensures that the downward flow of mission guidance reaches all WARTRACE aligned units.

(7)  FORSCOM will not give a unit a WARTRACE alignment unless that unit is sourced to a specific requirement on a TPFDD submitted by a CINC or is part of the CONUS Training and Sustaining Base.  The CONUS Training and Sustaining BASE alignments reflect units required to mobilize, move to an installation or mobilization site, and sustain the force.  Examples of these units are the Institutional Training Divisions under Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) and the TDA medical units under Army Medical Command.

(8)  WARTRACE alignments reflect the deliberate planning TPFDDs and are developed using the CINC's gaining command codes.

(9)  WARTRACE alignments for the CONUS Sustaining and Training base are developed in coordination with all commands concerned.  There is no TPFDD associated with CONUS base units.

Chapter 2
Program Guidance
Section I
THE WARTRACE database Planning Associations (PLASSNs), access, and utilization

2-1.  Database description

a.  Headquarters Forces Command developed the WARTRACE database to ensure effective dissemination of WARTRACE alignment information.  Any headquarters having access to the FORSCOM host Global Command and Control System (GCCS) may access the WARTRACE databases.  These headquarters include HQDA, National Guard Bureau (NGB), the US Army Reserve Command (USARC), Office of the Chief Army Reserve (OCAR), the Continental US Armies (CONUSAs), the State Adjutants General (TAGS), installations (mobilization stations), Major U.S. Army Reserve Commands (MUSARCs), and supported CONUS and OCONUS commands.

b.  The WARTRACE alignments are published as Planning Associations (PLASSNs) on the FORSCOM host under the program name "WARTRACE."  This data outlines alignments for Major Theater War (MTW) and Small Scale Contingencies (SSC) scenarios.  PLASSNs are updated every 12-24 months in response to major changes in JSCP guidance or when maintenance revisions in the TPFDDs occur.  The current WARTRACE or deliberate planning alignment information available to the field is as follows:

    PLASSN 110      Southwest Asia MTW-A  (First of Two Regional Contingencies)
    PLASSN 120      Southwest Asia MTW-B  (Second of Two Regional Contingencies)
    PLASSN 400      EUROPE SSC  (Small Scale Contingency)
    PLASSN 510      PACIFIC MTW-A  (First of Two Regional Contingencies)
    PLASSN 520      PACIFIC MTW-B  (Second of Two Regional Contingencies)
    PLASSN 800      CONUS Sustaining and Training Base
    Missions Priority Report  (MPR)

NOTE:  Additional PLASSNs may be developed if required or sub-numbering within each PLASSN may occur if less than a full contingency operation is warranted.  The field will be notified when such changes are made.

c. The above WARTRACE PLASSNs, contained in the FORSCOM WARTRACE database are the only source for current WARTRACE alignments. When sourcing the deliberate plans, FORSCOM attempts to use units scheduled to be in the force throughout the upcoming year. Maintenance on the alignments is conducted on a regular basis in order to reflect new structure (activations, inactivations, and conversions) and will be based on CINC requirements. Commanders should not publish or disseminate task organizations or engage in planning with units different from those in published WARTRACE alignments, unless approved by HQ FORSCOM. Instances where task organizations, proposed plans, or commanders concepts are disseminated in contradiction to published WARTRACE alignments should be reported to HQ FORSCOM, ATTN: AFOP-PLP, through the appropriate chain of command.

d. Following are not wartime PLASSNs, and only provide peacetime related information to planners. They do not require dissemination of wartime planning guidance.

(1) PLASSN 980 reflects the Administrative Control (ADCON) information from the Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) database.

(2) PLASSN 990 reflects the Operational Control (OPCON) information from the SORTS database.

## 2-2. Database updates
As force structure actions (activations, inactivations, and conversions) occur, maintenance will be conducted in the TPFDDs and the WARTRACE alignments. Units will be realigned, added, or deleted from the PLASSNs as appropriate. Messages will be provided to the field and posted on DCSOPS, Plans Division web page when these changes occur.

## 2-3. Database access
All users of the FORSCOM SIPERNET have access to the WARTRACE PLASSN files stored in the database by selection of the WARTRACE icon on the FORSCOM desktop menu.

## 2-4. Management Reports
WARTRACE program managers may refer to 3 management reports to gain WARTRACE information. Refer to the unclassified FORSCOM WARTRACE User's Manual Version 1.0 for assistance when running WARTRACE reports. This manual is available on the unclassified FORSCOM Home Page; on Freddie FORSCOM (http://freddie.forscom.army.mil) under plans division, operational plans branch; and on the classified DCSOPS home page in GCCS.

a. UPTRACE. The unit upward trace by Unit Identification Code (UIC) is a unit's ascending wartime chain of command up to the major higher command (e.g., corps, COSCOM, group, battalion) for a specific PLASSN (e.g., Europe, Pacific, or SWA).

b. DOWNTRACE. The unit downward trace by UIC is the downward trace of a headquarters (e.g., COSCOM, group, battalion) down to the lowest level (e.g., company, detachment, team) for a specific PLASSN.

c. MISSIONS PRIORITY REPORT. The WARTRACE Missions Priority Report (MPR) is a listing of units by UIC of all WARTRACE aligned units, which identifies the priority planning mission for all aligned units.

## Section II
## WARTRACE changes and updates

## 2-5. Reasons for WARTRACE changes
a. Major combat forces (e.g., divisions, separate brigades, and cavalry regiments) as well as selected functional units (e.g. Civil Affairs and PSYOPS units) are apportioned by type of unit (e.g., an air assault division) to theater CINCs by the Joint Staff and published in the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). Specific major combat units (e.g. 101st Air Assault Division) are allocated against these requirements by HQDA in the Army Mobilization, Operations Planning and Execution System (AMOPES), Annex A. Changes in the allocation of these combat forces impacts the Combat Support (CS) and Combat Service Support (CSS) requirements for the theater or theaters affected.

b. Evolving doctrine plays a major role in alignment changes. Changes in employment doctrine for CS and CSS will cause turbulence in WARTRACE alignments.

c. Force structure changes are another major cause of WARTRACE turbulence. In an attempt to reduce turbulence, HQ FORSCOM sources TPFDDs and the CONUS Base by taking into consideration known near term

(12-15 months) force structure changes. During periodic WARTRACE maintenance cycles, FORSCOM will update the TPFDDs and WARTRACE alignments to reflect newly documented force structure changes as reflected in the Status of Resources Training System (SORTS) database.

d. The concept of operations for each theater is under constant review to reflect changing conditions within the theater. WARTRACE PLASSNs 110, 120, 400, 510, and 520 are designed to support the theater CINC's wartime requirements and these alignments mirror sourced TPFDD requirements. When the CINC revises his scheme of maneuver or different combat forces are apportioned to the theater there will be impacts on the task organization of the TPFDD. Tailoring of forces also causes a large amount of WARTRACE turbulence.

e. Additional causes for change are requests from the peacetime chain of command channels. The majority of these requests are to accommodate peacetime command alignments. HQ FORSCOM endeavors to make these changes whenever possible as long as they meet the CINC's requirements, do not violate doctrine, and support the major wartime commander's task organization.

## 2-6. How commanders recommend changes

a. Peacetime commanders may submit requests for unit alignment changes (with justification) through normal peacetime chain of command channels to Commander, US Army Forces Command, ATTN: AFOP-PLO. An information copy of the request should also be forwarded to the wartime (WARTRACE) gaining command. Justification must be detailed and provide, as a minimum, how the proposed realignment will improve wartime planning, geographic proximity, and the ability of the unit to achieve its wartime missions. State Adjutants General will forward proposed changes through the appropriate CONUSA, with information copies to the Chief NGB, to HQ, FORSCOM. US Army Reserve units will forward proposed changes through Commander, US Army Reserve Command, ATTN: AFRC-OPO-M to HQ, FORSCOM and provide information copies to the appropriate CONUSA. CONUS and OCONUS major commands (e.g., Eight US Army, USARJ, USAREUR, Army Material Command) should forward proposed changes directly to HQ, FORSCOM. Proposed changes will be coordinated with the appropriate wartime gaining commands and incorporated into the effected TPFDD prior to changing the WARTRACE alignments.

b. Wartime (WARTRACE) gaining commanders may submit requests of alignment changes (with justification) through their wartime chain of command. Information copies of these requests should also be provided to the peacetime chain of command (e.g., CONUSA, TAG, MUSARC). Major WARTRACE gaining commands (e.g., corps, Theater Support Commands, etc.) will provide recommendations for alignment changes to the major supported command (e.g., Third US Army, Eight US Army, etc.) as part of the TPFDD maintenance process.

c. FORSCOM will consider all recommendations for alignment changes with the appropriate wartime gaining command prior to revising the WARTRACE database. Changes will appear in published WARTRACE alignments only after they have been inputted into the effected TPFDD.

## 2-7. Stabilization

a. HQ FORSCOM, as the coordinating authority for the ARMY WARTRACE Program, is charged with the responsibility for stabilizing the aligned forces. Although WARTRACE must remain dynamic in order to meet the needs of the Army in an ever-changing global community and to reflect force structure changes, stabilization of alignments remains a goal. Consequently, all proposals for change must be weighed against the setback in planning resulting from the change. Also, no unit will be given a WARTRACE alignment unless it has been identified as filling a valid TPFDD requirement.

b. To assist in the stabilization process, JCS has established a biennial TPFDD development cycle that allows the major Operation Plans (OPLANs) to undergo a full refinement cycle before submission of the new OPLAN for JSC approval.

c. HQ FORSCOM is the approving authority for all proposed WARTRACE alignment changes.

## 2-8. Continuity of planning

Some units develop detailed wartime planning documents (e.g. "battle books" or similar documents) as a technique for ensuring that its wartime mission is well understood by the WARTRACE chain of command. This information is often classified. In the event of a major realignment of units, it is important that this information is properly maintained and safeguarded. In the event of a major WARTRACE realignment (TPFDD driven) of units, the subordinate units will contact their previous wartime WARTRACE aligned headquarters to request disposition instructions for all "battle book" type information.

**2-9. WARTRACE program guidance and PLASSN updates**

a. WARTRACE program guidance in this regulation will be updated as required.

b. HQ FORSCOM will revise the WARTRACE PLASSN data in GCCS in concert with revisions in the TPFDDs. PLASSN 800, CONUS Training and Sustaining base will be revised as required.

c. The WARTRACE Missions Priority Report (MRP) which indicates a unit's priority wartime mission will be updated as required to ensure that it is in agreement with the PLASSNs/TPFDDs.

**Section III**
**WARTRACE Missions Priority Report (MPR)**

**2-10. Background**

a. Normally the total TPFDD unit requirements are greater than the number of units available. This requires that most units will be on more than one PLASSN. Dual and triple alignment of units places unrealistic planning and training requirements on units so aligned. The result is that units are often unable to devote sufficient resources toward accomplishing all WARTRACE mission planning and training requirements. To alleviate this situation, FORSCOM has developed the MPR that identifies a unit's priority PLASSN for planning based on TPFDD Latest Arrival Dates (LADs).

b. The MPR is a listing, in Unit Identification Code (UIC) sequence, of all units that have WARTRACE alignments.

**2-11. Use of the MPR**

a. All units with one or more WARTRACE alignments will be shown on the MPR. The priority alignment of each unit is identified in the second column of the report (after the unit's UIC). The last 6 columns of the report identify the PLASSN numbers (e.g. 110, 120, etc.) used by FORSCOM. If a unit is on a specific PLASSN, the middle 3 letters or numbers of the unit's next wartime higher headquarters UIC are shown. As a double check of the information in column 2, an asterisk (*) is placed behind the UIC of the priority higher headquarters. This report enables the peacetime chain of command to notify their units as to where to focus their planning and training priorities.

b. All wartime higher headquarters units assigned multiple WARTRACE missions will provide mission guidance to all subordinate units, on each of their alignments. For example, XXX unit has a priority WARTRACE mission to SWA and a secondary mission to the Pacific. The XXX unit must provide mission guidance to subordinate units on each WARTRACE alignment.

c. The MPR impacts the following areas (not an all inclusive list):

(1) Units priority for Overseas Deployment Training (ODT) and other training will be in the theater of their priority WARTRACE alignment. Units may participate in ODT, exercises and other training for their secondary alignments if approved by their peacetime chain of command.

(2) Depending on funding available, units will attend WARTRACE planning conferences and workshops for all their WARTRACE alignments. Should conflicts occur or if funding is limited, the priority mission takes precedence.

(3) WARTRACE aligned units will direct their training and planning efforts toward accomplishment of their priority missions. Only when a unit is fully versed in its priority alignment will it actively direct its efforts toward its secondary missions.

**Section IV**
**Peacetime commanders responsibilities**

**2-12. Definition**

Within the context of the WARTRACE Program, the peacetime chain of command includes the following:

a. HQ FORSCOM and FORSCOM major subordinate commands (e.g., corps, CONUSA, and installation commanders.

b. HQ Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) and TRADOC installation commanders.

c. Other Major Army Command (MACOM) headquarters (CONUS and OCONUS) and other MACOM installation commanders.

d. Chief, National Guard Bureau and State Adjutants General for ARNG units.

e. Commander US Army Reserve Command (USARC) and USAR major subordinate commands for USAR units.

**2-13. Responsibilities**
Commanders of WARTRACE aligned units at all levels are authorized and encouraged to coordinate directly with their wartime aligned units to ensure successful implementation of the WARTRACE program. The goal is for every unit down to company or detachment level to be notified of its WARTRACE alignment or alignments and be provided adequate mission planning guidance. The peacetime chain of command has primary responsibility for:

a. Executing the WARTRACE program. The peacetime chain of command and the unit commander have ultimate responsibility for ensuring that planning, training, and resourcing of units are directed toward preparation for mobilization, deployment, and wartime mission accomplishment.

b. Notification of subordinate units of their WARTRACE alignment or alignments. The peacetime chain of command will notify subordinate units of any change in WARTRACE alignment or mission priority within 60 days of that change.

c. Monitoring receipt of WARTRACE mission guidance by subordinate units. Peacetime commanders will conduct quarterly reviews to determine if subordinate units have been contacted by their WARTRACE higher gaining command and have received adequate mission planning guidance. Units not contacted by their wartime higher headquarters or in receipt of mission planning guidance will notify their peacetime chain of command Commanders of these peacetime headquarters will query the appropriate wartime command directly and provide an information copy to HQ FORSCOM, ATTN: AFOP-OP.

d. Resourcing units to maintain wartime mission proficiency. The peacetime chain of command will ensure that resource requirements identified by subordinate units for accomplishment of wartime mission planning and training are resourced within available funds. Unfinanced requirements will be identified to peacetime higher headquarters in accordance with normal budgetary procedures.

e. Ensuring that Reserve Component (RC) units are placed in the best possible training and planning environments possible during Inactive Duty Training (IDT) and Annual Training (AT) to enhance their ability to accomplish their WARTRACE mission. This includes coordination with WARTRACE gaining commands to schedule exercises, AT, or IDT participation.

**Section V**
**Wartime (WARTRACE) commanders responsibilities**

**2-14. Definition**
WARTRACE (wartime) gaining commanders are those commanders of any unit with non-organic WARTRACE (wartime) aligned units.

**2-15. Responsibilities**
WARTRACE commanders have primary responsibility to:

a. Establish contact with WARTRACE aligned units in order to provide mission planning guidance. A sample outline for an Initial Contact or Welcome Letter to newly aligned units is at Appendix B of this regulation. In establishing contact the units can initiate a continuing dialogue.

b. Provide WARTRACE aligned units detailed mission planning guidance within 120 days of alignment or mission changes. In the event that the WARTRACE command itself has not received mission planning guidance from its higher headquarters, it will still establish initial contact as a prelude to subsequently providing more detailed mission guidance. This process is initiated at high levels of command (e.g., corps, corps support command, theater support command, etc.) and repeated at succeeding levels of command to ensure that all units within the alignment receive information required to develop mission-oriented training. Mission planning guidance from major commands may be provided in OPLANS, written messages, or 'battle books." Each WARTRACE higher command has the ability to judge the best way to provide mission guidance. A sample format for a WARTRACE Mission Guidance Letter is at Appendix C of this regulation.

c. Provide mission guidance detailed enough for the subordinate WARTRACE aligned units to develop their Mission Essential Task List (METL). The METL is used to form the organizations training program, which is directed toward obtaining unit proficiency in wartime missions. The guidance should be tailored to the unique requirements of the theater in which the unit will be operating. As a minimum, mission guidance should contain the wartime mission, wartime chain of command, area of employment, and recommended priorities for planning and training. FORSCOM Regulation 350-4 provides policy guidance on the METL development process.

d. Communications between WARTRACE aligned units will cross existing peacetime command lines. These communications will not circumvent or violate existing peacetime channels on matters of policy, command and control, training management, or funding. Proper coordination between peacetime and wartime chain of command will enhance the planning and training between aligned units.

**NOTE:  Appendix D of this regulation outlines responsibilities of the wartime and peacetime chains of command to monitor receipt and issuance of wartime mission guidance.**

**2-16. Conferences, workshops, exercises, and visits**
a. Major WARTRACE gaining commands (e.g., corps, corps support commands, theater support commands, engineer commands, etc.) will host annual WARTRACE planning conferences for subordinate WARTRACE aligned units. Brigade and group level headquarters are encouraged to host WARTRACE planning conferences on an annual basis. Coordination between major headquarters may be necessary to preclude scheduling conflicts. The purposes of these planning conferences are:
(1) Disseminate updated WARTRACE planning guidance.
(2) Revise WPLANs and TACSOPs.
(3) Discuss the development or revision of "battle books."
(4) Coordinate Field Training Exercises (FTXs).
(5) Coordinate Command Post Exercises (CPXs).
(6) Discuss planning for Overseas Deployment Training (ODT).
(7) Orient newly aligned units to the WARTRACE organization and mission.
b. Conferences and workshops should be scheduled with sufficient lead-time for unit notification and to ensure adequate resourcing of TDY funds is accomplished.
c. As funds permit, WARTRACE gaining commanders are encouraged to visit higher headquarters and subordinate aligned units to receive and disseminate wartime mission planning guidance, observe training, and conduct "face-to-face" coordination.
d. Commanders at all levels are encouraged to train with their WARTRACE aligned units whenever possible. Major WARTRACE organizations are the basis for periodic CPXs and FTXs. Cells for forward deployed WARTRACE gaining commands should participate in CONUS exercises and CONUS based units should participate in OCONUS exercises.
e. Protocol dictates that all of the above (conference attendance, workshop participation, unit visits, and exercise planning) be coordinated with the peacetime chain of command to ensure proper support.

**2-17. War Plan (WPLAN) and Tactical Standard Operating Procedure (TACSOP) development**
Wartime (WARTRACE) commanders may require their subordinate aligned units to develop a WPLAN or TACSOP for their priority mission. Normally, WPLAN development is not required below brigade, regiment, or group level and TACSOP development is not required below battalion level. However, commanders must ensure that these documents are properly distributed to the appropriate lower level units.

**2-18. Coordination with peacetime commanders**
a. Coordination between peacetime and wartime commanders is authorized and encouraged. However, requests from WARTRACE commanders which cause aligned units to expend resources (e.g., attend workshops, schedule AT or prepare plans or SOPs) must be routed through the appropriate peacetime chain of command having approval authority for ensuring that adequate resources are provided. Unit commanders must inform their peacetime chain of command of missions received from wartime gaining commanders to obtain participation approval and resourcing.
b. AC headquarters, when communicating with aligned RC units, must be sensitive to the lead-time required for RC units to schedule, coordinate and plan training, and an inability to meet suspense schedules normally assigned to AC units.
c. As previously stated, communications between wartime aligned units is essential for success of the WARTRACE program. Copies of training calendars, exercise schedules, or other programs should be exchanged on a regular basis. Coordination should be established at least 18 months prior to the start of major exercises to ensure proper planning and participation of participating units.
d. Informal communications between WARTRACE managers or planners can resolve most problems involving notification, initial contact by WARTRACE gaining commands, and receipt of adequate mission guidance.
e. Point of Contact Information. Unit mailing addresses and points of contact information (to include current peacetime chain of command structure) will be exchanged by senior and subordinate WARTRACE aligned units during conferences, meetings, workshops, and initial contact letters, etc. This will assist in promoting a free exchange of information and ensure that taskings and other related WARTRACE communications are expeditiously disseminated through appropriate channels.

Section VI
WARTRACE program funding

2-19. General
Specific funding guidance can be obtained from the annual FORSCOM Regulation 11-1, and guidance issued by other peacetime commanders to include Chief, NGB for ARNG units and by Commander USARC for USAR units. AR 11-30, the Army WARTRACE Program and the FORSCOM Automated Program and Budget System (FAPABS) provide detailed guidance regarding funding for the WARTRACE program.

2-20. Types of funds
WARTRACE as both an AC and RC program, encompasses a variety of funds to include the following:
    a. AC: Operations and Maintenance, Army (OMA).
    b. USAR: Operations and Maintenance, Army Reserve (OMAR).
    c. ARNG: Operations and Maintenance, Army National Guard (OMARNG); and National Guard Personnel, Army (NGPA).

Section VII
Classification guidance

2-21. General
HQ FORSCOM is primarily interested in facilitating the flow of WARTRACE information, alignments and wartime mission guidance. Guidance published by this headquarters is not designed to restrict the flow of wartime mission planning guidance. The intent is to preclude the unauthorized disclosure of U.S. Army forces that are task organized to support specific wartime missions, and CINC TPFDD requirements

2-22. Specific guidance
    a. The WARTRACE upward trace of a single unit is "UNCLASSIFIED." These unclassified traces should be treated as "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY" (FOUO).
    b. The WARTRACE downward trace of a battalion size organization (LTC level command) with non-organic units aligned (e.g. an active Army transportation battalion HHD with several RC companies aligned) is "UNCLASSIFIED." These unclassified traces should be treated as FOUO.
    c. The WARTRACE downward trace of 2 battalion size organizations in the same wartime gaining command with non-organic units aligned under the same gaining command (e.g. 2 transportation battalion HHDs and aligned companies under a transportation group) should be classified "CONFIDENTIAL."
    d. Groupings of the subordinate units of a brigade, group or higher headquarters with non-organic units aligned (e.g., 377 Theater Support Command, 412 ENCOM, 335 Signal Command) is classified "SECRET." The key to whether an alignment is classified is if the peacetime structure is the same as the WARTRACE alignment. The WARTRACE alignment of the 82d Abn Division is unclassified unless non-organic units are aligned to the division. For example, if military intelligence units, field artillery units, or other non-organic units are aligned to the division, the alignment becomes "SECRET."
    e. Any grouping of units that would disclose significant portions of a gaining commander's wartime task organization (e.g., a folder containing numerous unit upward traces as described in paragraph 2-22, a) would be classified "SECRET."
    f. The WARTRACE alignments shown on PLASSN 800 (CONUS Training and Sustaining Base) are unclassified but should be treated as FOUO.

2-23. Examples of classification actions
    a. The upward trace of the "XXX" CS Company is "UNCLASSIFIED" but will be treated as FOUO.
    b. The downward trace of the "ABC" CS Battalion HHD is "UNCLASSIFIED" but will be treated as FOUO.
    c. The "PQR" TC Group has 2 transportation battalion HHDs aligned to it. Each battalion has 4 transportation companies aligned to them. This alignment is classified "CONFIDENTIAL."
    d. The entire downward trace of the "PQR" TC Group has 5 transportation battalion HHDs, 20 transportation companies, and 5 transportation detachments aligned to it. This alignment is classified "SECRET."
    e. Whereas most of the planning information associated with a single unit is "UNCLASSIFIED," it is sensitive (FOUO). A gathering of several units planning data will disclose proportionately more information and will eventually call for the user to make a determination to classify the information.

**2-24. Additional classification guidelines**

a. When a major WARTRACE gaining command (e.g. theater support command, corps, etc) invites its subordinate aligned units to a conference, workshop, or exercise a single letter with the complete distribution list will not be used. A letter, e-mail, or other correspondence listing all of the major subordinate aligned units is classified "SECRET."

b. When wartime guidance is sent to aligned units, a separate message to each unit provides the most secure means of distribution and avoids unnecessary classification.

c. WARTRACE mission guidance sent to units below brigade or group level should be reviewed carefully for content before transmittal. Only that information necessary for a subordinate unit to plan toward its WARTRACE mission should be provided to the subordinate unit. Information and intelligence data required only at brigade or group level should remain there in order to ensure that only those commanders with a need to know handle sensitive WPLAN information.

d. Particular care should be exercised at conferences and workshops to ensure proper safeguarding of classified information and material. Operational Security (OPSEC) should be maximized to prevent unauthorized disclosure of sensitive information.

**2-25. Originator's final responsibility**

The final responsibility for classification rests with the originator. On a case-by-case basis, the amount of information and accompanying verbiage released must be analyzed. Common sense must be applied when applying all classification guidance. Storage requirements and personnel clearances of subordinate units must be considered and adjusted accordingly.

**2-26. Original classification authority**

US Army Forces Command, DCSOPS, Plans Division is the original classification authority for the WARTRACE program.

**2-27. Units without WARTRACE alignments**

Reserve Component deployable units not sourced against a current valid wartime TPFDD will be included in PLASSN 800 (CONUS Sustaining and Training Base) under the appropriate TAG or US Army Reserve Area Support Group as a pool for future assignments. These units will not receive wartime mission guidance but should focus on attaining proficiency in their specific mission areas until they receive valid TPFDD missions.

**2-28. Internal control review**

a. The FORSCOM WARTRACE program is subject to the Internal Management Control Program.

b. WARTRACE managers will use , as required the internal review checklist following the guidance outlined in AR 11-2 to identify and correct program deficiencies.

c. For the purpose of AR 11-2, the assessable unit is the WARTRACE manager at HQDA (DAMO-ODM), FORSCOM (AFOP-PLO), NGB, USARC, MACOMs, Army Component Commands, CONUSAs, Corps, Corps Support Commands (COSCOMs), and Echelon Above Corps (EAC) commands.

## Appendix A - Definitions

WARTRACE Aligned Unit - Army units (AC and RC) which are aligned in one or more of the principal wartime scenarios (SWA, Europe, Pacific) or are part of the CONUS Training and Sustaining Base. Specific unit planning alignments are contained in Planning Associations (PLASSNs). WARTRACE Mission Priorities Report identifies those units that will appear in one or more scenarios and identifies the priority alignment (scenario) for which each unit will plan and train. Reserve Component units are expected to devote their training and planning time and resources towards achieving mission capability in their primary scenario before actively participating in other scenarios. Active Component units are also given a priority scenario, but are expected to train/plan for multiple missions (scenarios).

CONUS Gaining Command Units - RC units which, when mobilization, will be permanently assigned to another CONUS based MACOM. Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC), Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), Army Medical Command (MEDCOM), and Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC) are examples of gaining commands upon mobilization. These MACOMs have the peacetime responsibilities to provide training assistance to the RC units and post mobilization mission planning guidance.

FORMDEPS - FORSCOM Mobilization and Deployment Planning System. A set of documents which provides guidance and procedures and assigns responsibility for planning within HQ, FORSCOM, other MACOM, subordinate commands, mobilization stations and Reserve Component units.

Latest Arrival Date (LAD) - The LAD is a day, relative to C-day, that is specified by a planner as the latest date when a unit, a re-supply shipment, or replacement personnel can arrive and complete unloading at the port of debarkation and support the conduct of operations in theater.

Mobilization - The process by which the reserve forces, or part of them, are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and material for active military service.

Operation Plan (OPLAN) - Plan that establishes the requirement for military operations in a given theater.

Overseas Deployment Training (ODT) - A HQDA funded and directed program which provides unique OCONUS training opportunities for selected Army units with their wartime gaining commands. Guidelines for RC ODT are outlined in AR 350-9 and in FORSCOM Supplement 1 to AR 350-9.

Planning Associations (PLASSNs) - WARTRACE aligned units comprise a Planning Association.

Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) – A computer-supported data base portion of an OPLAN. It contains time phased force data, non-unit related cargo and personnel data, and transportation data for the OPLAN.

Wartime Mission - Unit's mission based on the contingency to which it is task organized. Units may be required to prepare for two or more OPLAN missions.

Wartime Mission Alignment - Task organization for a unit within WARTRACE.

Wartime Mission Guidance - Information received via planning association communication channels which assists subordinate units in their wartime planning.

**Appendix B - Outline of Initial Contact or Welcome Letter From**
**WARTRACE Gaining Commanders**

1. Introductory remarks.

2. Unit mailing address to include office symbol.

3. WARTRACE point of contact.

4. Telephone numbers: DSN and/or Commercial.

5. Data on forthcoming conferences or training exercises (if available).

6. The complete upward trace of a single unit (UNCLASSIFIED).

7. If mission guidance is not available for dissemination, the projected date a unit can receive unclassified written mission guidance (include TACSOP or WPLAN, if applicable).

8. Any training guidance priorities currently known.

9. WARTRACE headquarters METL.

10. Welcome letters should request the following information from subordinate aligned WARTRACE units.

    a. Correct unit mailing address to include those of the unit's peacetime chain of command.

    b. Subordinate unit points of contact and phone numbers.

    c. Request information on the unit's capability to store classified information.

    d. Latest organization TOE/MTOE.

    e. Unit mission capabilities and limitations.

    f. AT Plans.

    g. FY training schedule.

    h. ODT training experience.

    i. Organization and functions manual or equivalent.

    j. Points of contact and office symbol of next higher headquarters.

## Appendix C – Sample Format for a WARTRACE Mission Letter

Office Symbol  (Marks number)


MEMORANDUM FOR   Address of unit

SUBJECT:  WARTRACE Mission Planning and Training Guidance


1. <u>GENERAL</u>.  This paragraph should include, but not limited to, the following information:

   a.  Purpose of letter  (i.e., this letter provides your European Area of Responsibility (AOR) missions, area of employment, WARTRACE organizational structure, and the high priority tasks which your organization must train for in the accomplishment of your deployment mission).

   b.  State goals and objective clearly and concisely (i.e., your initial goal is to know your European mission.  Your ultimate goal is to priority training tasks to which you must train).

   c.  State specific funding requirements, if known, and who is to fund for these requirements.

   d.  This paragraph would normally be **UNCLASSIFIED.**

2. <u>Situation.</u>

   a.  This paragraph should list the concept(s) of operations for a particular plan in descending order of priority (i.e., the four concepts of operation in support of OPLAN follow in descending order).

   b.  This paragraph may be classified **SECRET**.  If so, ensure that proper mailing and handling procedures are followed.

3. <u>MISSION</u>.  State the unit's mission.

4. <u>TASKS</u>.

   a.  <u>Concept of Operations</u>.  This paragraph should address specific and implied tasks the commander is expected to accomplish.

   b.  <u>Priority Planning Tasks</u>.  List planning tasks in order of priority that a unit commander should address in preparing for WARTRACE wartime mission.  Examples:

      (1)  Identify and establish security requirements MSR, ASR, and battlefield circulation control operations.

      (2)  Identify and establish requirements for area, port and critical facility security operations.

      (3)  Identify and establish requirements for Enemy Prisoner of War  (POW) and civilian internee facilities/operations.

      (4)  The list provided by the unit commander may not be all inclusive.  It is up to the commander to determine if additional tasks should be included in their planning.

**Appendix C (cont)**

c. <u>Priority Training Tasks</u>.  Specific training, which can be translated into ARTEP missions, will be included in the mission letter in addition to ARTEP tasks the commander deems essential the unit be fully trained to accomplish in support of its mission.  Examples are:

    (1)  Tasks to be accomplished by all levels of command:

        (a)  Perform strategic deployment

        (b)  Conduct operations in an NBC environment

        (c)  OPSEC

        (d)  Conduct tactical displacement

    (2)  Specific Unit Tasks:

        (a)  River crossing operations

        (b)  Hasty displacements

        (c)  Defense in depth against armor

        (d)  Operations in a dirty battlefield under limited visibility/dust, smoke, haze, etc..

    (3)  State any further training/coordination requirements.  Example.  Commanders are to advise and assist this headquarters and the peacetime chain of command of aligned units to schedule and observe annual training, exercises, and other specialized training deemed necessary to enhance the training/planning posture of your headquarters and its subordinate units.

    (4)  State any progress/status report requirements.  These will be coordinated with the peacetime chain of command.

    (5)  Table of organization and equipment (TOE) mission conversions/changes to a unit's existing organization structure in support of a unit's wartime mission <u>must</u> be accomplished through a peacetime chain of command.

    (6)  The following lists proposed enclosures to a mission letter;

        (a)  A 5 year exercise schedule

        (b)  Overlays, maps, and other graphic depiction of a unit's area of operation

        (c)  Overall concept of operation

        (d)  Scheduled/projected conferences    (This list is inclusive.)

5.  Each wartime commander will provide his immediate subordinate commanders with a mission guidance letter.  This mission letter will be tailored to the unique requirements of each subordinate unit.  Mission guidance letters will be analyzed at each succeeding level of command in the wartime chain.  Missions are then developed and disseminated to subordinate units.

6.  In addition to mission letters, wartime commanders will ensure that subordinate WARTRACE aligned units are provided copies of tactical SOPs, battle books, reception plans, OPLANS, etc.

**Appendix C (cont)**

7.  Your Mission Essential Task List (METL) will be based on the mission guidance provided in this letter.

8.  Your METL should be received at this headquarters no later than _____ for review.

9.  Reference    (list as appropriate).

**Appendix D - Responsibilities to monitor status of
WARTRACE program Mission Planning Guidance**

1. Continental US Army (CONUSA) Responsibilities: The CONUSAs will have primary responsibility for tracking receipt of WARTRACE mission planning guidance of Reserve Component units. As such, they have the following responsibilities:

    a. Monitor receipt of wartime mission planning guidance for all ARNG and USAR units with WARTRACE alignments within their geographic area of responsibility.

    b. As required, assist units in establishing contact with their WARTRACE higher headquarters (or subordinate units) and in obtaining (or providing) WARTRACE mission planning guidance.

    c. Provide quarterly reports (January, April, July, and October) to FORSCOM those units unable to establish contact with their WARTRACE higher commands or obtain mission planning guidance.

    d. Coordinate with State Adjutants General (TAGs), USARC, Corps, and other commands to assist WARTRACE aligned units in obtaining or providing wartime mission planning guidance.

2. Corps and Corps Support Command (COSCOM) responsibilities:

    a. Corps Headquarters have the responsibility to ensure that the maneuver units aligned to them understand the corps mission, scheme of maneuver, standard operation procedures, and task organization. They also have specialty units directly aligned to the headquarters that are often from the reserve components (e.g., public affairs units, military history units, and various liaison teams). They must also ensure that all aligned units are provided adequate WARTRACE mission planning guidance. The corps must perform the following:

        (1) Coordinate with WARTRACE aligned units to ensure that mission planning guidance is disseminated in a timely manner. This includes maneuver units (division and or separate brigades) as well as teams and detachments aligned directly to the corps headquarters.

        (2) Coordinate with CONUSAs, TAGs, USARC, or other MACOMs to establish contact with WARTRACE aligned units.

        (3) As required, assist WARTRACE aligned major headquarters (e.g., corps artillery headquarters, maneuver divisions) to establish contact with aligned units (e.g., ARNG field artillery brigades and separate brigades).

    b. Corps Support Commands (COSCOMs) will have numerous CS and CSS units aligned to them from the active Army, the ARNG, and the USAR. The COSCOM must ensure that subordinate WARTRACE aligned units receive wartime mission guidance, and understand the corps mission, their support responsibilities, implied and specified missions, standard operating procedures, and the task organization. The COSCOM will perform the following tasks:

        (1) Coordinate with WARTRACE aligned units to ensure that mission planning guidance is provided down the wartime chain of command in a timely manner.

        (2) Coordinate with CONUSAs, TAGs, USARC or other MACOMs to establish contact with WARTRACE aligned major subordinate units (e.g., corps support groups).

        (3) As required, assist WARTRACE aligned major subordinate headquarters to establish contact with their aligned units (e.g. battalions and companies).

3. Echelon Above Corps (EAC) commands responsibilities:
Echelon Above Corps commands are theater level commands primarily involved in CS and CSS missions to the theater (e.g., theater support commands and theater engineer commands). As with the COSCOMs, there will be units from the active Army, the ARNG, and USAR WARTRACE aligned to these organizations. These commands must ensure that subordinate WARTRACE aligned units receive wartime mission guidance, and understand the mission, their support responsibilities, implied and specified missions, standard operating procedures, and task organization. The EAC commands will perform the following:

    a. Coordinate with WARTRACE aligned units to ensure that mission planning guidance is provided down the wartime chain of command in a timely manner.

    b. Coordinate with CONUSAs, TAGs, USARC, and other MACOMs to establish contact with WARTRACE aligned units.

    c. As required, assist WARTRACE aligned major headquarters (e.g., groups, brigades) to establish contact with aligned units and to disseminate their mission guidance.

**Appendix D (cont)**

4. The State Adjutants General (TAGs) responsibilities:
The various TAGs also have a major role of assisting WARTRACE aligned units in obtaining or providing wartime mission planning guidance. The TAGs have a peacetime mix of combat, combat support and combat service support units WARTRACE aligned against the various wartime scenarios. They also have non-deploying units aligned on CONUS base. In addition to ensuring that units are notified of their WARTRACE alignments, the STARCs assist their units by performing the following:

    a. Coordinate with units aligned on the various PLASSNs to ensure that mission planning guidance is provided down the wartime chain in a timely manner.

    b. As required, assist units in contacting and obtaining wartime mission guidance from their WARTRACE higher headquarters.

    c. Coordinate with CONUSAs, other TAGs, USARC, and other commands to assist units in establishing contact between WARTRACE aligned units.

5. U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC) responsibilities:
The USARC and its subordinate commands also have a major role of assisting WARTRACE aligned units in obtaining or providing wartime mission planning guidance. The USARC has a peacetime mix of primarily combat support and combat service support units WARTRACE aligned against the various wartime scenarios. The USARC also has non-deploying units aligned on CONUS base. In addition to ensuring that these units are notified of their WARTRACE alignments, the USARC assist their units by performing the following:

    a. Coordinate with units aligned on the various PLASSNs to ensure that mission planning guidance is provided down the wartime chain in a timely manner.

    b. As required, assist units in contacting and obtaining wartime mission guidance from their WARTRACE higher headquarters.

    c. Coordinate with CONUSAs, TAGs, and other commands to assist units in establishing contact between WARTRACE aligned units.

6. FORSCOM responsibilities:
    a. Ensure CONUSAs conduct quarterly mission guidance reviews in accordance with this regulation.
    b. Provide assistance in obtaining WARTRACE mission guidance as requested.
    c. Coordinate with peacetime and wartime headquarters as necessary to ensure timely flow of mission guidance.

## Appendix E   Glossary

AC
Active Component

ADCON
Administrative Control

AMOPES
Army Mobilization and Operations
Planning and Execution System

ARNG
Army National Guard

AT
Annual Training

CAR
Chief, Army Reserve

CDR
Commander

CINC
Commander in Chief

CONUS
Continental U.S.

CONPLAN
Contingency Plan or
Concept Plan

CONUSA
Continental United States Army

COSCOM
Corps Support Command

CPX
Command Post Exercise

CS
Combat Support

CSS
Combat Service Support

DCSOPS
Deputy Chief of Staff for
Operations and Plans

DOD
Department of Defense

EAC
Echelons Above Corps

FAPABS
FORSCOM Automated\
Program and Budget System

FORSCOM
U.S. Army Forces Command

FOUO
For Official Use Only

FTX
Field Training Exercise

FSOP
Field Standard Operating
Procedures

GCCS
Global Command and
Control System

HQ
Headquarters

HQDA
Headquarters, Department
of the Army

IDT
Inactive Duty Training

JCS
Joint Chiefs of Staff

JOPES
Joint Operation Planning
and Execution System

JSCP
Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan

LAD
Latest Arrival Date

MACOM
Major Army Command

MCAR
Military Construction
Army Reserve

MPR
Missions Priority
Report

MTMC
Military Traffic and
Management Command

MTW
Major Theater War

MUSARC
Major U.S. Army Reserve
Command

NGB
National Guard Bureau

OCAR
Office of the Chief,
Army Reserve

OCONUS
Outside Continental
United States

ODT
Overseas Deployment Training

OMA
Operation Maintenance Army

**Appendix E (cont)**

OMAR
Operation and Maintenance,
Army Reserve

TRANSCOM
Transportation
Command

OMARNG
Operation and Maintenance Army
National Guard

TACSOP
Tactical SOP

OPCON
Operational Control

TRADOC
U.S. Army Training and
Doctrine Command

OPLAN
Operation Plan

TSC
Theater Support Command

OPSEC
Operational Security

USARJ
U.S. Army, Japan

PLASSN
Planning Association

USACIDC
U.S. Army Criminal
Investigation Division Command

PSYOP
Psychological Operations

UIC
Unit Identification Code

RC
Reserve Component

USAR
U.S. Army Reserve

SSC
Small Scale
Contingency

USARC
U.S. Army Reserve
Command

STARC
State Area Command

USAREUR
U.S. Army, Europe

TAG
The State Adjutant
General

WPLAN
War Plan

SWA
Southwest Asia

TDA
Table of Distribution and
Allowances

TPFDD
Time Phased Force
Deployment Data